

on the upper surface of the female are continued across the primaries.

Wet phase.

C. thaurama, Reak.

Dry phase.

C. Grandidieri, Mab.

These differ much as *C. pomona* does from *C. crocale*.

C. florella, Fabr.

C. pyrene, Swains.

C. aleurona, Butl., is a wet intermediate phase, and *C. hyblæa*, Boisd., dry intermediate: all four occur together and interbreed at Aden.

C. pyranthe, Linn.

C. thisorella, Boisd.

Oddly enough, *C. chryseis*, Drury, which is seen by the under-surface characters to be a dry type, is distinctly larger than *C. pyranthe* and quite as heavily bordered on the upper surface; the size probably has a local significance (many Chinese forms being large). Other intergrades between the extreme wet and dry phases are *C. alcyone*, Cram., *C. minna*, Herbst, and *C. ilea*, Fabr.

C. evangelina, Butl., is a representative of *C. pyranthe*, occurring in Flores, Bali Island, and Sumatra; it is a very round-winged species with a wet character of upper surface but a distinctly dry under surface.

C. nephte, Fabr., is a wet phase with a very dry aspect of upper surface; the driest phase of it which I know is *C. gnoma*, Fabr., but it is not very marked. It seems related to *C. lactea* from Australia, of which I know only a dry phase.

C. gorgophone, Boisd.

C. hinda, Butl.

I have recognized only females of the dry phase, from which I should judge that the males have a much closer resemblance to those of typical *C. gorgophone*.

C. scylla, Fabr.

C. etesia, Hewits.

I think this last doubtful; it is quite possible that it is merely a variation with no seasonal significance.

LVI.—Description of a new Lizard from Western Australia.

By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

[Plate XI.]

Amphibolurus Websteri. (Pl. XI.)

Habit slender. Head moderately large, once and a half as long as broad; snout as long as the diameter of the orbit,

with obtuse canthus rostralis; nostril nearer the eye than the end of the snout, situated below the canthus rostralis; tympanum large, its vertical diameter two thirds the horizontal diameter of the orbit; upper head-scales subequal, strongly keeled, smallest on supraocular region; a series of large, keeled, tubercular scales from the orbit to above the tympanum. Skin of neck strongly plicate, the folds bearing short erect spines. Gular scales much smaller than ventrals, obtusely keeled. Body feebly depressed, covered with small, uniform, sharply keeled scales, smallest on the sides; on the back the keels directed obliquely towards the vertebral line, which bears a low crest; a well-developed nuchal crest; a fold along each side of the back; ventral scales sharply keeled. Limbs and digits very long, the hind limb reaching the tip of the snout; foot as long as the fore limb. An uninterrupted series of 44 femoral and præanal pores, extending along nearly the whole length of the thighs and forming an angle on the præanal region. Tail slender, slightly compressed, twice the length of head and body; caudal scales small, equal, strongly keeled. Reddish brown; the adult with dark vermiculations and fine longitudinal lines on the sides, a very dark streak on each side of the back, and black bars across the neck and anterior part of body.

	mm.
Total length.....	350
Head.....	25
Width of head.....	17
Body.....	90
Fore limb.....	41
Hind limb.....	90
Tail.....	235

Two specimens, a male and a young, formed part of a collection of reptiles made by Mr. L. Clarke Webster in the Coolgardie District, in the interior of West Australia (400 miles inland of Perth). Mr. Webster's collection contains besides examples of some little-known species:—*Diplodactylus ciliaris*, *Tiliqua occipitalis*, *Egernia striolata* (var.), *Egernia depressa*, *Lygosoma præpeditum*, and a second example of the death-adder described by me a few years ago as *Acanthophis pyrrhus*. This example agrees very closely with the type, from Station Point, South Central Australia, and has 141 ventral shields and 53 caudals, of which the last 26 are in pairs.